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CANCELLED

COUNTY OF BANFF.

Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SANITARY INSPECTOR

and

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COUNTY OF BANFF.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH For the Year 1933.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The **Population** of the County of Banff, as ascertained by the Census taken in April, 1931, was 54,835, of which 24,828 pertained to the Landward Area, and 30,007 to the Burghs. The population of each of the Burghs was as follows:—Aberchirder 868, Banff 3,489, Buckie 8,688, Aberlour 1,175, Cullen 1,688, Dufftown 1,454, Findochty 1,675, Keith 4,424, Macduff 3,276, Portknockie 1,619, and Portsoy 1,651. For statistical purposes, the Registrar General estimated the population of the County (including Burghs) in the middle of the year 1933 as 55,939.

The **Births** registered in the County in the year 1933 numbered 1030, giving an annual Birth Rate of 18.4 per 1000 of population, as compared with 1079 and 19.5 in the preceding year. During recent years there has been a steady decline in the number of births. In 1923 there were registered 1391 births and in the following years the numbers were 1298, 1268, 1309, 1205, 1208, 1164, 1145, 1108 and 1079. It will thus be seen that the actual number of births registered in 1933 was 361 less than in 1923.

The number of **Illegitimate Births** registered in 1933 was 134, or 13 per cent. of the total births. In the preceding year the **Illegitimate Births** numbered 139 and were 12.9 per cent of the total births.

The **Deaths** registered in 1933 amounted to 760, giving an annual Death Rate of 13.6 per 1000 of population. In the preceding year the actual number of deaths was 683, with an annual Death Rate of 12.3.

The causes of death registered in 1933 are shown in Appendix I.

The **Infantile Mortality Rate** for the County was 73, or in other words, 73 children out of every 1000 born died before completing their first year. In the preceding year the rate was 74. In 1923 the Infantile Mortality Rate in the county was 101 and in succeeding years 73, 83, 67, 104, 64, 74, 76, 88 and 73.

Of the 73 deaths in 1933, 44 were due to prematurity, congenital debility and malformations—causes meantime largely non-preventable.

The Rate for 1933 in the Landward Area, and each of the Burghs is shewn in the following table, and the subject is further dealt with in the Section devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Population.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Landward ...	25065	478	18.03	284	11.3	53
Aberchirder	885	17	19.2	27	30.5	117
Aberlour ...	1212	12	9.9	16	13.2	Nil.
Banff	3518	56	19.6	67	19.04	72
Buckie	8921	170	19.6	119	13.3	68
Cullen	1767	20	11.8	22	13.1	47
Dufftown ...	1443	23	15.2	23	15.8	90
Findochty ...	1744	31	17.2	14	8.02	66
Keith	4616	89	18.2	76	16.6	83
Macduff	3382	73	19.8	55	16.2	179
Portknockie	1648	22	13.3	26	16.4	181
Portsoy	1738	39	23.5	31	17.8	97
County	55939	1030	18.4	760	13.6	73

SUMMARY OF COUNTY VITAL STATISTICS.

	No. Registered in District.	Transfers.		Corrected No.			Rate per 1000 of Est. Pop. (Both Sexes).
		Out.	In.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
Births (including Illegitimate) . . .	1013	66	83	1030	551	479	18.4
" Illegitimate	123	16	27	134	74	60	*13.0
Marriages	287	—	—	—	—	—	5.1
Deaths—All Causes.	727	84	117	760	361	399	13.6
Tuberculosis (All Forms) . . .	—	—	—	28	16	12	0.50
" (Respiratory System) . .	—	—	—	15	7	8	0.27
Principal Epidemic Dis. . . .	—	—	—	40	17	23	0.72
Children aged under One Year .	—	—	—	75	46	29	4.73

*Rate per 100 Births.

+Rate per 1000 Births.

A. GENERAL SANITATION.

1. Water Supplies—quality and sufficiency.

There are nine Special Water Supply Districts in the County, viz.: Crovie, Gardentown, Whitehills, Fordyce, Portgordon, Tomintoul, Newmill, Crannoch and Cornhill, which was formed into a Special Water Supply District to include the Village of Cornhill in July 1933. The water supply to Cornhill was obtained from springs controlled by the Superior of Cornhill, and these springs have now been handed over to the Special District. Arrangements are meantime being made for the improvement and augmentation of the supply. In all the Water Supply Districts there was a sufficiency of water with the exception of Newmill and Crannoch, in both of which it was found necessary for a period of three months to shut off the water during the night. In regard to Whitehills negotiations with the Superior are meantime going on with a view to augmenting the supply from the Bog of Blairmaud.

The quality of the water in the various Districts is satisfactory, only that in the case of Portgordon and Newmill the water is drawn from springs situated in land under cultivation. Some years ago the Committee dealing with the Portgordon supply resolved to take no action, but the Committee of the Newmill supply had a scheme before them to secure that the land on which the springs arise should not be cultivated, but no steps have been taken to put the scheme in operation.

2. Drainage System—efficiency.

There are Six Special Drainage Districts, viz.: Gardentown, Portgordon, Whitehills, Tomintoul, Fordyce and Cornhill, which was formed into a Special Drainage District in July 1933. At the Meeting of the County Council in October 1933 it was resolved that borrowing for the Cornhill Special Water and Drainage District be deferred meantime and that the proceeds of the special assessments be utilised in covering the springs at the source of the water supply. Accordingly the system of drainage and the offensive nuisance to the north of the village continue as previously reported.

Some improvements have been carried out at the Fordyce drainage system.

The Village of Newmill has no proper drainage system.

3. Rivers Pollution—presence or absence, nature and sources.

The pollution of the Isla from distillery effluents and the sewage of the Burgh of Keith continues as reported in previous reports.

4. Offensive Trades—action taken.

There are two offensive trades in the County, namely, the knackery at Douglas Brae, near Keith, and the knackery at Muirfield, near Fordyce. No complaints have been received regarding these premises.

5. Miscellaneous.

Boyndie Burial Ground. The overcrowded state of this burial ground was reported to the Public Health Committee in March 1932, when the matter was remitted to the Landward Members of the County Council. A survey of the parish was made for suitable sites for a burial ground, when a field on Ladybrae Farm was considered very suitable, but, after sinking trial pits, had to be abandoned as absolutely unsuitable. Later, trial pits were sunk in a field near St Brandon's Church, where the soil was found to be most satisfactory for burial ground purposes. Pits have been sunk in a field in closer proximity to Whitehills than the other suggested sites, but so far no final selection has been made.

Grange Burial Ground. On a report from the Keith District Council in June 1933 that the Grange Churchyard was overcrowded, the Public Health Committee remitted to the Keith District Council to find suitable ground. The District Council subsequently had under consideration a field on the farm of Little Clerkseat, where trial pits were dug. After inspecting these pits, the Council considered the suitability of the ground immediately adjoining the present churchyard, and instructions were given to have trial pits sunk. During the current year, after inspecting these pits, the District Council recommended this ground to the Public Health Committee.

B. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

1. Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 and 1930, and Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931—Proceedings. Include reference to—

(a) Sufficiency of working-class houses.

In the Villages of Gardenstown, Whitehills and Portgordon there is an insufficiency of working-class dwellings. In these Villages it is found there is a considerable amount of sub-letting of houses, so that houses originally built for one

family are occupied by two or more families. The Sanitary Inspector made a house-to-house visitation, and in his report will be found a detailed statement of the conditions noted. It is estimated that throughout the villages and the landward area 50 houses are required to relieve overcrowding, and that 20 houses are required to meet the needs of other persons requiring houses. In view of the small Government contribution now available, the County Council are not prepared to proceed with the erection of houses either to relieve overcrowding or to meet the needs of other persons requiring houses.

(b) *Habitability of existing houses—action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses.*

It is estimated that 60 houses are required to replace those unfit for habitation throughout the villages and landward area. Meantime houses are in occupation distributed throughout the County that are absolutely unfit for human habitation, and as no alternative accommodation is available no action has been taken to deal with them.

It is proposed to erect in each of the Villages of Gardentown, Whitehills, and Portgordon one block of four houses, utilising the units in the houses in these areas unfit for habitation and to be demolished. While this procedure will help in a small way, it is to be kept in mind that in the purely rural districts there are many houses that ought to be demolished and the units displaced would be available for grants under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, towards the erection of houses in suitable centres.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act grants were made in respect of eight houses.

C. FOOD SUPPLY.

1. Administration of Acts, Orders and Regulations.

(a) *Bacteriological examination of samples in terms of Sections 20 and 21 of the 1914 Act.*

No samples were taken in terms of Section 20. Regarding samples taken under Section 21, see Veterinary Officer's Report.

(b) *Milk consigned from other areas.*

See Veterinary Officer's Report.

(c) *Dirty milk—measures for detection.*

See Veterinary Officer's Report.

(d) *Outbreaks of disease attributed to milk.*

No outbreaks of disease during the year were attributed to milk other than four cases of undulant fever.

(e) *Milk grading—progress.*

See Veterinary Officer's Report.

2. Meat—Administration of Sections 33 and 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

See Veterinary Officer's and Sanitary Inspector's Reports.

3. Miscellaneous—Administration of other Acts, Orders and Regulations, including the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations.

In course of the year 135 informal samples of milk were taken for analysis in the Public Health Office, 7 of which were slightly deficient in Solids-not-fat and 3 showed a deficiency sufficiently marked to be reported to the Police who took formal samples for analysis by the Public Analyst.

In addition to the above samples, the Police took 31 formal samples of milk for analysis by the Public Analyst, of which 26 were reported to be genuine samples of milk while 5 samples were reported to be deficient in either Fats or Solids-not-fat, notes of which are here given.

(a) Formal sample showed:—Fat 2.35 per cent. and Solids not-fat 8.55 per cent.

Byre sample taken by Police showed:—Fat 2.00 per cent. and Solids-not-Fat 8.47 per cent.

No proceedings taken.

(b) Formal sample showed:—Fat 2.65 per cent. and Solids-not-fat 7.64 per cent.

The sample was the mixed milk of two cows, one of which yielded milk as follows:—Fat 3.00% and Solids-not-fat 7.94%, and the other yielded milk:—Fat 2.45% and Solids-not-fat 7.64%. The mixture of the milk of the two cows showed an analysis of Fat 2.65% and Solids-not-fat 7.82%.

No proceedings taken.

(c) Formal sample showed:—Fat 4.40% and Solids-not-fat 7.78%.

Byre Sample showed:—Fat 3.60% and Solids-not-fat 7.87%.

No proceedings taken.

(d. c. f.) These samples were slightly deficient in Solids-not-fat but were fairly high in Fat.

No proceedings taken.

In the Report for 1932 reference was made to the difficulty of instituting a prosecution in milk cases owing to the fact that the standard for milk is a presumptive standard. It was at that time believed that the matter of a milk standard was having the attention of the Central Departments interested but so far no action has been taken and the difficulties referred to in that Report continue.

Fifty-three samples of other foods and drugs were taken for analysis, namely, boric acid, 2; vinegar, 2; lard, 2; bacon, 7; coffee essence and coffee, 2; honey, 1; margarine, 4; sausages, 12; butter, 9; and mince, 12. With the exception of the samples of butter and mince, all of these articles were found to be genuine. In the case of the butter samples 2 were found not to be genuine in respect that they contained an excess of water and in regard to the mince samples, 3 were reported not to be genuine samples in respect that they contained a preservative, namely sulphur dioxide, in months of the year in which a preservative is not permitted.

D. MEDICAL SERVICES.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The County Council continues to employ the nurses of the Local District Nursing Associations as their Health Visitors in administering the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. With the exception of the Burghs of Cullen and Portknockie, the Parishes of Alvah, Forglen, Inverkeithny, Deskford, and a small portion of Gamrie, the whole County is provided with skilled nursing services by Local Associations.

During the year, the Village of Gardenstown and the Eastern portion of Gamrie Parish established a District Nursing Association, and during the current year there has been formed a Grange and Cairnie Association, including the Parish of Cairnie in Aberdeenshire and that portion of Grange Parish that was not served by the Rothiemay Association.

In Buckie there is a whole-time Health Visitor who devotes the greater part of her time to children visitation. There are also two District Nurses for general nursing and maternity work. One of these nurses also conducts a school clinic. While the Burghs of Cullen and Portknockie have no District Nursing Associations the Health Visiting work there is done by the whole-time Health Visitor from Buckie.

Child Welfare Clinics are held in Buckie weekly and in the Burghs of Banff, Macduff, Aberchirder, Keith and Portsoy monthly. The average weekly attendance at Buckie during the year was 54, and the average monthly attendance

at Banff 31, Macduff 25, Aberchirder 20, Keith 36, and Portsoy 9. A Medical Practitioner is in attendance who in addition to seeing the children gives a short "Health Talk" at every meeting to the mothers. The success of these clinics is due to the enthusiasm of the Voluntary Health Associations who have undertaken their management and to whom the best thanks of the County Council are due.

Institutional Treatment for Children suffering from malnutrition, etc., is secured at the Chalmers Hospital, the Seafield Cottage Hospital, and other local Hospitals.

Institutional Treatment of women suffering from complications of pregnancy or confinement or whose home circumstances are unsatisfactory is provided at the Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen, the Chalmers Hospital, and the Seafield Cottage Hospital.

The following are the statistics required to be furnished to the Department of Health by the Medical Officer in his annual report, but it has to be kept in mind, that in regard to the home visitation of infants and mothers, the statistics refer only to those areas in which there are Health Visitors—

1. Births.

- (a) Number registered—Legitimate 896, Illegitimate 134.
- (b) Number notified 820.

2. Infantile Mortality.

- (a) Number of deaths 75.
- (b) Rate per 1000 births 73.
- (c) Number of deaths classified according to age groups and causes of death.

Age Groups :—

Under 1 week	25
1 week and under 4 weeks	12
4 weeks and under 3 months	15
3 months and under 6 months	11
6 months and under 12 months	12

Causes of Death :—

Tuberculous Meningitis	3	Marasmus	8
Whooping Cough	2	Congenital Malformations	3
Icterus	2	Premature birth	22
Pneumonia	5	Atrophy and debility ...	10
Bronchitis	5	Nervous diseases	2
Diarrhoea	3	All other causes	8
Injury at birth	2		

3. Maternal Mortality.

- (a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or child birth, 4.
- (b) Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 3.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.*

No intimation of "Intention to practise" has been received.

5. *Home Visitation.*

(1) Infants—																			
Number Visited, -	26	44	24	45	57	6	97	14	28	86	46	15	38	27	37	42	64	56	2259
Total Visits, -	282	518	194	548	143	79	329	102	323	847	379	134	345	216	499	620	555	334	2762
(2) Children (1-5)—																			
Number Visited, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Visits, -	179	487	240	480	—	47	251	59	238	678	585	113	472	235	447	340	456	181	1311
(3) Expectant Mothers—																			
Number Visited, -	25	42	13	28	56	3	42	14	16	60	34	15	17	14	32	37	36	60	55
Total Visits, -	55	192	51	99	118	34	133	40	50	136	84	78	49	28	82	105	117	157	102
(4) Number of Confinements attended																			
	32	36	19	31	52	5	24	13	24	82	22	9	15	19	36	29	50	54	—

*1 Aberlour Association.

2 Banff.

3 Boharm.

4 Boyndie and Banff (Landward).

5 Buckie.

6 Cabrach.

7 Findochty and Rathven (Eastern).

8 Gardinstown and East Gamrie.

9 Inveravon and Glenlivet.

10 Keith Burgh.

11 Keith (Landward) and Botriphnie.

12 Kirkmichael and Tomintoul.

13 Knock, Ordiquhill, and Rothiemay.

14 Marnoch.

15 Mortlach.

16 Portgordon and Rathven (Western).

17 Portsoy and Fordyce.

18 Macduff.

19 Health Visitor, Buckie, Portkeockie and Cullen.

7. *Pre-Natal Consultations.* Nil.
8. *Post-Natal and other Consultations.* Nil.
9. *Child Welfare Consultations.*
A child welfare clinic is held weekly in Buckie and monthly in Banff, Macduff, Aberchirder, Portsoy, and Keith.
10. *Special Treatment Centres.*
(1) Teeth. (2) Eyes. (3) Other ailments. (4) Ultra violet light clinics. Nil.
11. *Day Nurseries. Kindergartens and Play Centres.* Nil.
12. *Food and Milk.*
Number of children in respect of whom applications were made, 4.
Number certified on medical grounds, Nil.
Number certified as necessitous, 4.
13. *Measles.*
Number of cases notified, Nil. Number of deaths, 1.
14. *Whooping Cough.*
Number of cases notified, Nil. Number of deaths, 4.
15. *Ophthalmic Neonatorum.*—
See infectious disease section.
16. *Maternity Hospitals.*
 1. Pre-natal cases.
 - (a) Number of cases treated, 14.
 - (b) Statement of conditions found.
 - Hyperemesis, 4.
 - Threatened abortion, 3.
 - Hæmorrhage, 2.
 - Other conditions, 5.
 2. Number admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions, 7.
 3. Number admitted for complicated labour, 9.
 4. Number admitted for complications following confinement, 5.

The above patients were treated either in the Chalmers Hospital, the Seafield Cottage Hospital, or Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen.
17. *Homes for Unmarried Mothers before and after Confinement.* Nil.

18. *Hospitals for Sick Children.*

Nine children were treated either in the Chalmers Hospital, the Seafield Cottage Hospital, or the Rose-Innes Hospital, Aberchirder.

19. *Convalescent Homes.* Nil.20. *Boarding-out.* Nil.21. *Home Helps.* Nil.22. *Educational.*

Short "talks" on health matters were given to the mothers attending the Child Welfare Clinics at Buckie, Banff, Macduff, Portsoy, Aberchirder, and Keith.

2. **School Children—medical inspection, supervision and treatment.**

See School Medical Officer's Report.

3. **Infectious diseases, notifiable and non-notifiable—incidence—any special action to deal with influenza, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, encephalitis lethargica, infective jaundice, psittacosis. Refer to any arrangements for supply of diphtheria antitoxin.****Scarlet Fever.**

During 1933 practically the whole of Scotland was affected by an epidemic of scarlet fever. The weekly returns of infectious diseases showed a prevalence of scarlet fever more than three times the normal. In this County there were notified a total of 287 cases compared with 159 in 1932 and 90 in 1931. One-half of the total cases notified occurred in the Burgh of Buckie, and so far as this County is concerned this was the only area where there was an epidemic prevalence. While there was a greater incidence than normal in some of the other Burghs and parishes there was no epidemic prevalence. The epidemic in Buckie commenced about the middle of the year and was confined to no particular part of the town or to any particular school, and during the summer school vacation the disease was as prevalent as when the children were going to school. Generally the disease was a mild type but a feature of the epidemic was the frequent development of nose and ear complications even in mild illnesses. In many cases the source of infection could be traced but in the great majority of cases no explanation could be found. In the landward area the parishes mainly affected were Rathven, Forglen, Marnoch, Keith and Glenlivet. Hospital accommodation for all cases requiring re-

moval was found in these hospitals, namely :—The Campbell Hospital, 108; Isolation Hospital, Dufftown, 17; Rose Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, 15; and the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, 20.

There were 4 deaths from scarlet fever.

Diphtheria.

There were notified 73 cases of diphtheria, as compared with 30 in the preceding year. There were 16 cases in the Burgh of Cullen, where the source of infection was traced to a child with nasal diphtheria contracted during a visit to Aberdeen. In the Burgh of Dufftown there were 16 cases notified, and in this instance, while no unrecognised case was discovered at the time of the notification of the first case, subsequent developments showed that there had been cases of the disease unrecognised and not dealt with as diphtheria. The outbreak was confined mainly to school children among whom cases of nasal diphtheria were found in attendance at school. Several cases were discovered in the course of investigating the outbreak, and in two cases the source of infection was found in persons suffering from discharging ears. There were 11 cases in Portknockie, and again the spread of the disease was due to a case of nasal diphtheria. There was a small outbreak in Sandend due to the same source, unrecognised nasal diphtheria. In Aberlour there were 4 cases all of which occurred in the Orphanage. In all of these outbreaks numerous throat and nose brushings were taken for bacteriological examination to discover unrecognised cases of the disease.

There were 5 deaths from diphtheria, in all of which there was delay in getting medical attention and suitable treatment.

Enteric Fever.

Five cases of enteric fever were notified, as compared with 10 in the preceding year. All of these cases were of the paratyphoid variety. One occurred in the Village of Whitehills in a woman who had contracted the disease while on a visit in Perthshire. One occurred in Aberlour Burgh of which the source was not ascertained. Three cases occurred in the Banff District, 2 of which were traced to infection from an unrecognised paratyphoid carrier, and the third was a case of paratyphoid meningitis in an infant which was diagnosed post mortem.

There was one death from enteric fever.

Erysipelas.

Notifications, 16. Deaths, 0.

One case was treated in the Campbell Hospital, Portsey.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Notifications, 4. Deaths, 3.

These patients were treated in the Chalmers Hospital, Banff; the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, and the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Puerperal Fever.

Notifications, 2. Deaths, 0.

One case was treated in the Chalmers Hospital and the other at home.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Pneumonia.

Notifications, 140.

Deaths from all forms of pneumonia, 47.

28 patients suffering from pneumonia were treated in hospital.

Dysentery.

Notifications, 33. Deaths, 0.

These were reported mainly from the Burgh of Keith and surrounding district, the Parish of Rothiemay, the Burgh of Aberchirder and the Parish of Marnoch.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notifications, 5.

One case was treated in the Chalmers Hospital, and the others treated at home. There was no impairment of vision in any of the cases notified.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

Notifications, 1. Deaths, 0.

This child was treated for a short period in the Chalmers Hospital, Banff.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No cases notified.

Measles.

There was one death in the Burgh of Portsoy.

Whooping Cough.

There were 4 deaths from whooping cough, 1 in Aberchirder, 1 in Findochty, 1 in Macduff, and 1 in the Landward Area.

Undulant Fever.

Four cases of undulant fever were notified in the Keith District. This disease is believed to be associated with abortion in cows, and the Veterinary Officer very fully investigated the sources of the milk supply in these cases. Samples of milk were sent to the Laboratory at the City Hospital, Aberdeen, which showed that the organism associated with abortion was present in the milk supply. This question is meantime being dealt with by a Committee appointed by the Department of Health. As abortion in cattle is so widespread and the reported incidence of undulant fever in the human is limited, the Committee have a very difficult task in deciding any line of action to be taken in regard to the milk supply. At the request of the Department of Health, reports on the 4 cases in this County were forwarded to the Department, who are collecting all available information on the subject. There were no deaths from the disease though all four patients suffered prolonged illnesses.

No special action was taken to deal with any other diseases.

Supplies of diphtheria antitoxin for the use of Medical Practitioners are stocked in Banff, Portsoy, Buckie, Aberchirder, Keith, and Dufftown.

No methods of artificial immunisation against scarlet fever or diphtheria have been in use among the general population. At the two infectious diseases hospitals probationers on appointment are immunised against these diseases either immediately before or on taking up duty, but the results have not been particularly encouraging, as several of those immunised have developed scarlet fever or diphtheria or both in the course of their service. For example:—

(1) Received three immunising doses in March, 1932; commenced duty in March, 1932; developed diphtheria in December, 1932, and scarlet fever in April, 1933.

(2) Received three immunising doses in April, 1932; commenced duty in April, 1932; developed diphtheria in December, 1932.

(3) Received three immunising doses in March, 1932; commenced duty in March, 1932; developed diphtheria in September, 1932.

(4) Received three immunising doses in January, 1933; commenced duty in January, 1933; developed scarlet fever in February, 1933.

(5) Received three immunising doses in February, 1933; commenced duty in February, 1933; developed scarlet fever in April, 1933.

(6) Was said to have been immunised when at school and no immunising doses given on taking up duty in hospital. After two years' service developed diphtheria.

The following table shews the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in the two landward areas and the Burghs during 1933 :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Pneumonia.	L. Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.
Banff District -	44	14	4	1	2	1	21	3	10	2	1	...
Keith District -	34	6	...	6	...	...	5	1	10	...	...	...
Banff -	3	2	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	1	...	...
Macduff -	5	...	...	3	...	1	6	1	1	...	...	...
Portsoy -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cullen -	6	16	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Portknockie -	12	11	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Findochty -	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Buckie -	146	4	...	3	...	...	50	6	...	1	...	...
Aberchirder -	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	1	...	...
Keith -	25	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	7	...	...	...
Dufftown -	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberlour -	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	287	73	5	16	3	2	107	31	33	5	1	...

4. Tuberculosis—Provision and Treatment.

During 1933 there was received a total of 20 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 30 in 1932 and 26 in 1931. This is the lowest number yet recorded, and shews a great reduction since the notification of this disease came into operation in 1914. The average annual incidence in the five years 1916-1920 was 68 and in the following five yearly periods 44 and 33. Not only were the notifications the lowest on record but the number of deaths from this disease was the lowest on record, namely 15, as compared with 28 and 21 in the immediately preceding years. The annual average number of deaths in the period 1916-1920 was 45 and in the following five yearly periods 34 and 29.

The distribution of the patients notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in the landward area and the various burghs in the County is shewn in the following table and for purposes of comparison the number of notifications received in the preceding year and the average number received for the three quinquennial periods is also shewn.

	1933.	1932.	1931.	Average for period 1926-1930.	Average for period 1921-1925.	Average for period 1916-1920.
Banff District	5	8	7	8.8	10.3	15.8
Keith District	2	4	3	7.2	7.6	9.8
Aberchirder	1	1	2	0.6	2.3	2.8
Aberlour	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.6
Banff	2	3	1	3.0	4.0	4.0
Buckie	6	3	2	3.2	8.2	9.8
Cullen	—	—	1	0.6	1.0	2.0
Dufftown	—	2	—	0.6	0.4	1.6
Findochty	1	—	2	1.6	1.4	3.4
Keith	3	7	3	3.4	3.0	6.2
Maeduff	—	2	1	1.4	3.0	6.0
Portknockie	—	—	2	1.0	1.4	3.8
Portsoy	—	—	2	1.2	1.0	2.4
COUNTY	20	30	26	33.4	44.2	68.2

According to age, the notified cases and deaths in 1933 were distributed as follows:—

	<i>Notified Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year	—	—
1 year and under 5 years	—	—
5 years and under 15 years	1	—
15 years and under 25 years	4	3
25 years and under 45 years	8	7
45 years and under 65 years	7	4
65 years and upwards	—	1

In addition to these cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 44 notifications were received of other forms of tuberculosis including superficial glands 25, abdominal 7, spine 2, bones and joints 4, other organs 5, and lupus 1.

There is an increase in the number of notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis due mainly to a larger number of glands being notified.

The number of deaths due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 13 compared with 10 in 1932 and 8, 14, 13, 20, 12, 16, and 31 in the immediately preceding years.

Institutional Treatment.—The institutional treatment for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis consists of 10 beds in a special pavilion at the Chalmers Hospital,

Banff, and such beds at the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, as are not required for the isolation of infectious diseases from the Burgh of Keith. Beds are also available at the Rose Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, where the trustees have erected two shelters in the grounds of the hospital, which during the summer months are very suitable for either pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases. The Fleming Cottage Hospital, Aberlour, has also accommodation for non-pulmonary tuberculosis patients. When accommodation is available at the Isolation Hospital Dufftown, patients who have no home have been admitted there. Patients requiring some form of special treatment and patients who desire to be treated in institutions other than those provided in this County have been admitted to Woodend Hospital, Aberdeen. This institution also admits patients requiring special ortho-pædic treatment.

The following table shows the number of cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year :—

				In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on December 31.
Pulmonary	Adults	Males	5	16	11	2	8	
		Females	5	5	7	1	2	
	Children	Males	...	...	...	...	...
		Females	...	1	1	...	...
Non-Pulmonary	Adults	Males	3	5	8	...	...
		Females	...	4	4	...	...
	Children	Males	2	6	4	2	1	
		Females	1	3	2	...	3	
TOTAL			...	16	40	37	5	14

The Institutions in which these patients were treated were the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, the Rose-Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, the Fleming Cottage Hospital, Aberlour, the Isolation Hospital, Dufftown, and Woodend Hospital, Aberdeen.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Fourteen patients were in receipt of special benefits under the Tuberculosis Scheme. These included the provision of foods such as milk, beef and eggs.

Seven patients occupied shelters erected at their own homes and provided by the County Council.

Tuberculosis Order.—In terms of this Order there were dealt with 47 animals, of which 8 suffered from tuberculosis of the udder. In the preceding 8 years the numbers dealt with were respectively :—72 with 6 udders affected; 89 with 12 udders affected; 86 with 2 udders affected; 100 with 4 udders affected; 89 with 4 udders affected; 76 with 1 udder affected; 57 with 11 udders affected; and 17 with 2 udders affected.

5. Venereal Diseases—prevention and treatment.

For the purpose of **The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations (Scotland), 1916**, this County continues to be one of the partners in the joint scheme for the City of Aberdeen and the North-Eastern Counties. Out-patient clinics are held practically daily at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. In addition to these facilities for treatment, out-patient clinics are held twice weekly at the Chalmers Hospital, Banff. Monthly statements are received from these two institutions giving particulars of the number of new patients who have attended for treatment, and the number of attendances of both new and old patients. The following table gives the particulars for the year in regard to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, and the Chalmers Hospital, Banff :—

Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen.

	Total number of new cases.	In-Patients admitted.	Attendance at V.D. Clinics.	Number of Doses of Special Drugs supplied to Medical Practitioners.	Laboratory Examinations for Banffshire cases.
January	1	—	5	—	13
February	1	1	3	24	16
March	—	—	7	—	18
April	2	1	4	—	19
May	1	1	12	1	14
June	1	—	5	10	9
July	1	—	9	—	12
August	3	—	17	—	21
September	1	—	5	—	12
October	1	1	13	—	22
November	—	—	3	24	17
December	1	—	11	—	33

Chalmers Hospital, Banff.

	Total number of new cases.	In-Patients admitted.	Attendance at V.D. Clinics.	Number of Doses of Special Drugs supplied to Medical Practitioners.	Laboratory Examinations for Banffshire cases.
January	1	—	19	—	—
February	3	1	38	—	—
March	1	—	36	—	—
April	2	1	67	—	—
May	2	—	53	—	—
June	—	—	24	—	—
July	1	—	24	—	—
August	4	—	25	—	—
September	2	1	46	—	—
October	3	—	73	—	—
November	3	—	65	—	—
December	1	—	96	—	—

From the above tables it will be seen that 13 new cases attended at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. In the preceding eleven years the numbers were respectively 18, 19, 15, 3, 9, 16, 18, 10, 13, 10, and 11.

At the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, the number of new cases in 1933 was 23. In the preceding nine years the numbers were respectively 19, 25, 23, 12, 14, 17, 24, 10, and 20.

As there is no system of notification in operation in connection with the venereal diseases, there is no proper information available as to the actual incidence of these diseases. Some authorities have asked for a system of notification for their areas but so far powers have not been given them, it being argued that persons suffering from these diseases would avoid seeking treatment if it involved having their cases reported. There are circumstances in which more powers are required. Information is sometimes obtained from patients that goes to show the existence of an active source of infection in a district, yet when the suspected person is asked to attend for treatment there is no response and nothing done.

6. Neurological and psychiatric service (for mental disability in the pre-certification stages.)

No arrangements for consultations or neurological clinics have yet been made.

7. Sick Poor—Arrangements for medical care and nursing.

Medical attendance on the sick poor in their own homes is provided by the Parish Medical Officers as formerly. Where institutional treatment is found to be necessary, it is provided at the Seafield Cottage Hospital, Buckie, the local hospitals within the County, and at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. The County Council subscribes to the funds of the Local District Nursing Associations to secure the services of their nurses for attendance on the sick poor.

8. Hospital and Ambulance facilities.

There are three hospitals in the County owned and administered by the Public Health Committee, namely, the Isolation Hospital, Dufftown, the Campbell Hospital, Portsoy, and the Seafield Cottage Hospital, Buckie. The nursing staff in each of those hospitals consists of a Matron and three Probationer Nurses; a Matron, Staff Nurse, and five Probationer Nurses; a Matron, Staff Nurse, and two Probationer Nurses respectively. These Probationer Nurses are generally young persons who desire to take up nursing, but are too young to be taken on the staff of an approved training school hospital, and are prepared to give their services in a small hospital in the hope they will in course get into a hospital where training is obtained to enable them to become State registered nurses. Their period of service in our hospitals counts for nothing, and all that our hospitals can offer is that every effort will be made to place suitable nurses in the larger hospitals. In these circumstances, it will be readily understood there is no great inducement for young persons to take up service in the smaller hospitals, and as a matter of fact the staffing of these hospitals is at times a real difficulty. It would be a great help both in securing suitable girls and in maintaining efficiency and interest in nursing if arrangements were made whereby a course of lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene were given them and they were allowed to sit this part of their examination for the S.R.N. Certificate before they commence duty in a training school hospital. This is a matter that should be taken up with the General Nursing Council and the Department of Health.

For the transport of patients suffering from infectious disease, motor ambulances are provided at the Campbell Hospital, Portsoy, and the Isolation Hospital, Dufftown. At the Rose-Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, and the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, there are horse ambulances available both for infectious disease and non-infectious disease cases.

At Buckie, there is a motor ambulance for the transport

of sick poor persons to the Seafeld Cottage Hospital, and for other purposes.

Stationed at the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, is a motor ambulance, the property of the County Ambulance Committee. This ambulance is available for the transport of patients suffering from disease or accident in any part of the county but is mainly used for the transport of patients to the Chalmers Hospital.

F. WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

There are in the County 135 Factories and Workshops, of which 13 are retail bakehouses. The Sanitary Inspector made 131 inspections of these premises, and sent written notices in respect of 54 defects, all of which were remedied.

ALEX. LEDINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Banff, April 1934.

APPENDIX I.

Causes of Death in the County of Banff during 1933.

1. Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4
4. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	25
7. Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
8. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	15
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	13
11. Other Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3
12. Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	77
13. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	8
14. Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	17
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	94
16. Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	17
17. Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	150
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	23
19. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	44
20. Pneumonia, (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	47
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	13
22. Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	7
23. Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	9
24. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	7
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	4
27. Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	13
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	24
29. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	7
30. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	3
31. Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	4
32. Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	4
33. Congen. Debil., Prem. Birth, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	45
34. Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	26
35. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	6
36. Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	26
37. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	14
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	760

APPENDIX II.

HOSPITALS.

Reports by Medical Officers.

SEAFIELD COTTAGE HOSPITAL, BUCKIE.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 17 adults and 5 children. During the year the average number of beds occupied was 21.386. The highest number occupied was 27 on 3/7/33, the lowest 16 on 10/10/33. The average duration of stay of patients was 44.5 days. These figures do not take into account cases coming in for operation, *e.g.*, removal of Tonsils, Teeth, etc., and staying less than a day.

Classification of Cases.—During the year 146 cases were dealt with, and may be classified as follows:—

Diseases of the Nervous System	15
Pneumonia	17
Empyema	4
Other Respiratory diseases (Bronchitis, Pleurisy)	5
Diseases of the Heart	4
Pernicious Anæmia	1
Diseases of the Kidney (Nephritis)	2
Gastro-Enteritis	1
Appendicitis	1
Gynæcological	1
Genito-Urinary	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Diseases of the Skin	3
Hypertrophied Tonsils	1
Carious Teeth	5
Periostitis	1
Ulcer of Leg	1
Fractures	6
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Conditions	2
Chorea	2
Rickets	3
Diabetes	1
Congenital Debility	3
Senility	2
Surgical Tuberculosis	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2
Cancer	3
Acute Cellulitis and Abscesses	11
Injuries and Wounds	4
Pregnancy	16
No disease	20

In addition there were treated by operation 54 cases, which were less than one day in Hospital.

Visitation by Medical Officers.—The Hospital was visited 863 times during the year, 352 of these being made on behalf of the Junior Medical Officers, 511 on behalf of the Senior Medical Officer.

Water Supply.—The supply is ample, and appliances are provided to make it available in case of fire. During the summer of 1933 there was a prolonged scarcity of water, and it was with great difficulty that the work of the Hospital was carried on. The attention of the Buckie Town Council was drawn to the matter.

Sanitary Arrangements. — These are sufficient and in good order. Extra accommodation for laundry work was provided during the year, and is satisfactory.

Nursing Arrangements.—The Nursing Staff now consists of the Matron, 1 Staff Nurse, and 2 Probationers.

Dietary.—The dietary is liberal, and of a high standard.

Bathing.—If certified fit, patients are bathed on admission; once weekly as routine, and oftener if necessary.

Medicine and Medical Appliances.—These were supplied in quantity and quality as ordered.

Equipment.—The equipment has been sufficient and suitable for the work done at the Hospital.

Heating and Ventilation.—The Central Heating System continues to give satisfaction. The Wards are kept comfortably warmed and well ventilated.

Arrangements for Tuberculous, Infectious, Verminous, and Venereal Cases.—Arrangements as in former Reports.

Operations.—There is an Operating Theatre equipped to deal with the commoner operations. Cases requiring major operations are generally sent to Banff or Aberdeen.

During the year the following operations were performed under a general anæsthesia :—

Appendectomy	1
Resection of Rib (Empyema)	3
Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids	35
Removal of Carious Teeth	21
T.B. Glands	5
Aural Polypus	1
Removal of Cysts	1
Injuries—Fractures	3
Injuries—Amputations	3
Suppurative Cellulitis and Abscesses	10
Suppurative Periostitis	1
Obstetrical Cases	6
Gynaccological	1
Genito-Urinary	5
	—
	96
	—

Obstetric Cases.—There were 11 births at the Hospital during the year.

Deaths.—During the year 17 deaths occurred at the Hospital. The causes may be classified as follows :—

Disseminated Sclerosis	1
Carcinoma	2
Pneumonia	4
Empyema	1
Congenital Debility	2
Diabetes	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Senility	1
Cardiac	3
Pernicious Anaemia	1
	—
	17
	—

GEORGE HENDRY, M.B.

Buckie, 10th February 1934.

CAMPBELL HOSPITAL, PORTSOY.

The number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year 1933 was as follows :—

	In Hospital 31/12/32.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital 31/12/33.
Scarlet Fever	11	168	156	2	21
Diphtheria	14	47	41	4	16
Typhoid Fever	—	3	3	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
	25	219	201	6	37

The number of patients admitted is the largest since the opening of the Hospital.

The new accommodation for the nursing staff, namely, a dining-room and five bedrooms, is now in use.

The Matron and Staff carried out their duties with every satisfaction.

JOHN W. MACRAE, *Medical Officer.*

April 1934.

UPPER DISTRICT ISOLATION HOSPITAL, DUFFTOWN.

From January 1st till December 31st, 1933, the following number of cases have been treated in Hospital :—

- 17 Cases of Scarlet Fever.
- 28 Cases of Diphtheria.
- 2 Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were no deaths during the year.

C. M. STEPHEN, *Medical Officer*

Dufftown, 6th February 1934.

APPENDIX III.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS FOR BANFFSHIRE.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1933.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Grand Total.
DIPHTHERIA—				
Throat and nose swabs	82	911	993	993
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Sputum for tubercle bacilli ...	41	186	227	
Pus for tubercle bacilli	0	6	6	
Fæces for tubercle bacilli	0	3	3	
Urines for tubercle bacilli	4	35	39	
Cerebro-spinal fluids for tubercle bacilli	0	1	1	
Pleural fluids for tubercle bacilli	0	5	5	
			—	281
TYPHOID FEVER—				
Blood cultures	0	27	27	
Widals	0	37	37	
Fæces	5	8	13	
Urines	0	2	2	
			—	79
PARATYPHOID FEVER A. B. and C.—				
Blood cultures	1	2	3	
Widals	4	106	110	
Fæces	9	10	19	
Urines	0	9	9	
			—	141
UNDULANT FEVER—				
Agglutinations	5	32	37	
Blood cultures	2	0	2	
Fæces	0	2	2	
Urines	0	2	2	
			—	43
BACILLARY DYSENTERY—				
Fæces	17	51	68	68

GENERAL—

Fæces for organisms	1
Fæces for protozoal examination	2

Urines :—

General pathological examination ...	89
Bacteriological examination	77
Cerebro-spinal fluids	4
Pleural fluids	4
Blood cultures	5
Blood counts	25
Differential cell counts	21
Pus for organisms	43
Fluids for organisms	2
Sputum for organisms	49
Throat and nose swabs for organisms	101
Eye swabs for organisms	4
Vaccines	49

Waters :—

Bacteriological examination	21
Chemical examination	21
Histological examinations	11

Food poisoning :—

Blood cultures	1	0	1
Fæces	6	8	14
Urines	0	5	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	4	4

Milks :—

Bacterial counts	3
Organisms	1
Animal specimens	1
Miscellaneous	2

560

Venereal Diseases :—

Wassermann Reactions ...	6	39	45
Kahn Tests	6	39	45
Gonococcal smears	8	20	28

118

Biochemical Examinations :—

Blood sugar	5	
Blood urea	5	
Urine sugar	1	
Fæces for blood	20	
Miscellaneous	2	
	—	33

Animal Inoculation :—

Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli	92	
Guinea pigs inoculated with urine for tubercle bacilli	2	
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for Br. abortus	27	
Rabbits inoculated with urine for Friedman test	1	
	—	122
		<hr/>
		2438
		<hr/>

COUNTY OF BANFF.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR For the Year 1933.

During the year the Sanitary condition of the County has been good, and systematic inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector in all villages and hamlets in order to ascertain the existence of nuisances requiring to be dealt with.

The following summaries indicate sanitary work overtaken in the County during the year :—

1. Insanitary houses and bothies dealt with,	-	81	...
Remedied more or less,	- - - -	...	6
2. Unsatisfactory water supplies dealt with,	-	4	...
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	4
3. Defective drains, traps, W.Cs., &c., dealt with,	-	14	...
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	13
4. Dirty houses, premises, including ashpit privies, &c., dealt with,	- - - - -	23	...
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	19
5. Dirty cowsheds, milk stores and cows, etc., (milk premises), dealt with,	- - - -	25	...
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	25
6. Dirty cowsheds, milk stores and cows (butter and cheese premises), dealt with,	- - - -	73	...
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	68
7. Defective, or want of, ashpits and privies dealt with,	-	4	...
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	3
8. Middens and foul accumulations dealt with	-	12	...
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	10
9. Sundries—Choked drains, overcrowding, means of ventilation, &c., dealt with,	- - - -	16	...
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	14
10. Workshops and workplaces dealt with,	- -	6	..
Remedied,	- - - - -	...	6
Totals,		258	165

Housing.—During the year the Sanitary Inspector inspected 112 dwelling-houses under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations (Scotland) 1928. Eighty-one were found to be in a state unfit for human habitation. Of these, 2 were made fit for habitation by the aid of a grant under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, 1 was demolished, and 3 were repaired without the aid of a grant. The dwelling-houses unfit for habitation are situated as follows:—Parish of Alvah, 1; Banff, 4; Boharm, 1; Boyndie, 15; Fordyce, 5; Gamrie, 13; Grange, 3; Inveravon, 2; Inverkeithny, 2;

Keith, 6; Kirkmichael, 3; Marnoch, 5; Rothiemay, 6; and Rathliven, 9.

At the request of the Department of Health for Scotland for a special report on the present Housing conditions in Gardenstown, Portgordon, and Whitehills, by the Sanitary Officers, the Sanitary Inspector submitted to the Housing Sub-Committee the following report:—

Portgordon.

There are 50 dwelling-houses in this village occupied by more than one family.

The total number of families in these houses is 108.

The houses are occupied as follows:—

1 house of 2 apartments is occupied by 2 separate families.

2	do.	3	do.	do.	do.
11	do.	4	do.	do.	do.
12	do.	5	do.	do.	do.
14	do.	6	do.	do.	do.
3	do.	7	do.	do.	do.
1	do.	5	do.	3	do.
5	do.	6	do.	do.	do.
1	do.	6	do.	4	do.

The following table shows the number of apartments occupied by each family with the number of persons in each family:—

Families Occupying 1 Apartment.		Families Occupying 2 Apartments.		Families Occupying 3 Apartments.		Families Occupying 4 Apartments.		Families Occupying 5 Apartments.	
Fams.	No. in Fam.	Fams.	No. in Fam.	Fams.	No. in Fam.	Fams.	No. in Fam.	Fams.	No. in Fam.
4	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
8	2	6	2	2	2	3	3	1	2
4	3	9	3	6	3	1	5	1	5
1	4	16	4	7	4	2	7	1	7
—		6	5	7	5	7		—	
17		3	6	4	6	—		4	
—		1	7	4	7			—	
		—		—					
		48		1	8				
		—		—					
				32					
				—					

Whitehills.

There are 39 dwelling-houses in this village occupied by more than 1 family. The total number of families in these houses is 80.

These houses are occupied as follows:—

3 houses of 2 apartments are occupied by 2 separate families.					
11	do.	3	do.	do.	do.
8	do.	4	do.	do.	do.
8	do.	5	do.	do.	do.
4	do.	6	do.	do.	do.
3	do.	7	do.	do.	do.
1	do.	6	do.	3	do.
1	do.	7	do.	do.	do.

The following shows the number of apartments occupied by each family with the number of persons in each family:—

Families occupying 1 Apartment.		Families occupying 2 Apartments.		Families occupying 3 Apartments.		Families occupying 4 Apartments.		Families occupying 5 Apartments.	
Fams	No. in Fam.	Fams.	No. in Fam.	Fams.	No. in Fam.	Fams	No. in Fam.	Fams	No. in Fam.
5	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
6	2	9	2	2	2	1	3	1	
3	3	12	3	8	3	2	4	—	
5	4	5	4	3	4	4			
2	5	4	5	1	6	—			
—				—					
21		2	6	16					
—				—					
		1	7						
		1	8						
		1	9						
		—							
		38							
		—							

Gardenstown.

There are 52 dwelling-houses in this village occupied by more than one family. The total number of families in these houses is 106.

It is therefore seen that dwelling-houses are urgently required to relieve the overcrowded state of these villages. During the current year arrangements are being made for the erection of dwelling-houses in these villages under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. As far as is known only 2 dwelling-houses have been erected in the rural area of the County without the aid of a subsidy during 1933.

A statement of proceedings by the Sanitary Inspector as designated officer under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1928, and the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, See Appendix I.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.—During the year eight applications for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, were approved by the County Council and Certificate “A” granted to the following :—

The reconditioning of dwelling-houses at—

Milltown, Rothiemay.
 Highlandmans Croft, Ordiquhill.
 Gordonstown Croft, Ordiquhill.
 North Finnygaud, Ordiquhill.
 Bogton, Forglen.
 Garrelburn, Glen of Newmill.
 Sillyearn Croft, Grange.
 Gledfield Croft, Marnoch.

The following works were completed during the year and Certificate “B” granted :—

The reconditioning of dwelling-houses at—

Wellfield, Ord, Banff.
 Two Cottar-houses, Glenfarclas, Inveravon.
 Dyrackstripe, Inverkeithny.
 76, Main Street, Newmill.
 Anville Cottage, Fordyce.
 54 Back Street, Newmill.
 Derrylane, Inveravon.
 Milltown, Rothiemay.
 Garrelburn, Glen of Newmill.
 Sillyearn Croft, Grange.
 Gledfield Croft, Marnoch.
 Cottar-house, Thricpland, Boyudie.

The provision of water supply, drainage, &c., at—

Three cottar-houses, Balgreen, Gamrie.
 Bruntyards, Gamrie.
 Poolside, Deskford.

Since the Scheme under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, came into operation 100 applications have been granted, the total amount of grant approved being £10,384 18/-. Eighty-five dwelling-houses have been reconditioned, 8 stores converted into dwelling-houses, and 40 dwelling-houses provided with water supplies, drainage, and minor improvements.

Water Supplies.—There are nine Special Water Supply Districts in the County, namely, Crovie and Gardenstown in the Parish of Gamrie; Whitehills in the Parish of Boyndie; Fordyce in the Parish of Fordyce; Portgordon in the Parish of Rathven; Tonintoul in the Parish of Kirkmichael; Newmill in the Parish of Keith; Crannoch in the Parish of Grange; and Cornhill in the Parish of Ordiquhill.

Notwithstanding the particularly dry season experienced in 1933 a plentiful supply was maintained in each of the Special Districts with the exception of Newmill and Crannoch.

In Newmill, in order to conserve the supply, the water had to be cut off from the village during the evenings for three months. The supply to the Crannoch District is from springs situated at a high elevation in the Lurg Hill and supplies eleven farms and crofts, also three dwelling-houses. During the year a new dairy commenced operations in this area and it was found that the tenant was using the Special District Supply for operating a milk cooler. When this was discovered instructions were given to have the cooler disconnected. The supply at the reservoir had to be shut off at night during most of the summer months in order to conserve the supply. It was therefore due to the abnormally dry season that this supply proved insufficient as a much larger quantity of water was used for watering stock at the various holdings.

Cornhill was formed into a Special Water Supply District during 1933. The supply was previously controlled by the Superior of Park Estate.

The Aberchirder District Council are meantime improving the springs in order to augment the supply, and also, if possible, to raise the head of water in the reservoir.

In the rural area only four complaints were received regarding defective water supplies. These were investigated and dealt with.

Drainage.—There are six Special Drainage Districts in the County, namely, Fordyce, Gardenstown, Tomintoul, Portgordon, Whitehills, and Cornhill.

Fordyce, as mentioned in previous reports, was formed into a Special District many years ago, and depends on an antiquated system of drainage. A report and estimate by the County Architect for a modern system of sewers were considered too costly for such a small District. In order to improve the unsatisfactory drainage of this District a branch sewer was laid down and at each untrapped street drain opening a sand intercepting trap was constructed.

In Whitehills a new sewerage system was laid down in 1929 and at the end of 1933 there were still 75 properties, the drainage of which is not yet connected to the public sewers, but still connected to the old stone drains. These discharge on to the foreshore, which is considerably fouled by sewage.

The sewers along the foreshore have a very small gradient, and frequent chokages have occurred at the west-most end of the system. A flushing tank is provided for the flushing of this part of the system, the water for this purpose being taken from the water main. Unfortunately the water supply at Whitehills is not sufficient to allow for supplying the flushing tank, and a special apparatus will require to be provided to keep this part of the system in proper working order.

Gardenstown, Portgordon, and Tomintoul have each a modern system of sewers, and each have been maintained in good order during the year. Mention was made in previous Annual Reports regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the drainage at Newmill. In this village there are over twenty persons who keep cows, and the drainage from the cowsheds and dungsteads discharge into obsolete stone drains and offensive odours are felt particularly at the street openings which are untrapped.

During 1933 the village of Cornhill was formed into a Special Drainage District, and a scheme for the improvement of the drainage has been prepared by the County Architect, but no works have yet been laid down. Meantime the nuisance from the drainage at the west side of the village still continues.

Seven defective private drains were dealt with during the year.

The Department of Health request the Sanitary Inspector to incorporate in his report the following:—

District.	W.Cs. erected in 1932.	Common W.Cs. in use for two or more tenants.	Number of houses without a water supply and sink inside the house.	Privies.	Ashpits.
Crovie	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	67	28 for 1 tenant 3 for 2 tenants	<i>Nil</i>
Gardenstown	3	6 for 2 tenants	81	49 for 1 tenant	6 Public receptacles
Fordyce	2	<i>Nil</i>	47	30 for 1 tenant 8 for 2 tenants	42 for 1 tenant 8 for 2 tenants
Newmill	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	101	86 for 1 tenant 20 for 2 tenants 2 for 3 tenants	38 for 1 tenant 11 for 2 tenants 10 for 3 tenants 3 for 4 tenants
Portgordon	<i>Nil</i>	{ 14 for 2 do. 1 for 3 do. 1 for 4 do.	{ 97	88 for 1 tenant 11 for 2 tenants	2 Public receptacles
Sandend	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	70	38 for 1 tenant	<i>Nil</i>
Tomintoul	1	<i>Nil</i>	59	55 for 1 tenant 5 for 2 tenants	40 for 1 tenant 7 for 2 tenants
Whitehills	12	1 for 2 do.	120	24 for 1 tenant 2 for 2 tenants	<i>Nil</i>

Scavenging.—The Special Scavenging Districts are Gardenstown, Fordyce, Whitehills, Sandend, Portgordon and Newmill. With the exception of Fordyce and Newmill the scavenging was carried out by contractors, who have each carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

At Gardenstown six concrete receptacles are situated at convenient centres in which the householders deposit their refuse. These receptacles are emptied by the contractor bi-weekly or at more frequent periods as required, the refuse being tipped into the sea from a specially constructed platform.

At Fordyce and Newmill private ashpits are in use, the householders being responsible for the emptying of the same. Part-time scavengers are employed in these two districts for street cleansing.

At Sandend a change was made in the collection of domestic refuse. Hitherto the householders deposited their refuse in three public receptacles which were emptied at intervals by a contractor. The refuse is now collected every

alternate day, the ashbin system being now in operation. The difficulty of the ultimate disposal of the refuse, which was previously tipped on to the foreshore, has now been overcome, and during the early part of 1934 an area was secured from the Superiors and has now been enclosed by railway sleeper walls, and which is well removed from dwelling-houses.

At Whitehills the refuse is removed every alternate day by a contractor who is also responsible for the cleansing of the streets and the emptying of street gully traps. The refuse from the village is dumped into the sea well removed from the village. Warnings have again been given to householders, particularly those near the sea front, against the depositing of refuse on to the foreshore. A very efficient service is provided for them, but notwithstanding this the foreshore is considerably fouled at times. The Sanitary Inspector has visited from door-to-door warning them against this objectionable practice, also warning notice boards have been erected at each end of the foreshore, but these have had little effect; the only remedy will be to take proceedings against persons found depositing their refuse on the foreshore.

At Portgordon a scavenger collects the refuse from the various dwelling-houses and deposits them into two refuse depots placed at the north and south sides of the village, and a contractor empties these depots every week. The ultimate disposal of the refuse is into the sea at the east side of the village. Complaints have been made of light materials such as tins, etc., being washed up on to the beach and the District Council have been negotiating with two Superiors with a view to acquiring ground for a refuse dump, but up to the present they have not been successful. The scavenger in the meantime collects all light refuse washed up by the tide.

In regard to the village of Tomintoul the Dufftown District Council continue their annual grant of £12 10s in order to maintain a certain measure of cleansing in the village.

Inspections were made of the privies, ashpits, etc., in all the populous areas in the County and 14 intimations were served on tenants regarding foul accumulations and dirty privies

Workshops.—There are 135 Workshops within the County comprising bakers, 13; net barking, 2; blacksmiths, 37; boatbuilder, 1; carpenters, 27; coopers, 5; cycle repairers, 2; fishcurers, 8; millwrights, 2; motor repairer, 1; ropemaker, 1; sailmaker, 1; shoemakers, 16; saddler, 1; tailors, 17; watchmaker, 1.

131 inspections were made during the year, and six notices were served regarding dirty premises, each of which was remedied.

Nuisances.—Fourteen complaints were received from the various parts of the County during the year. The nature of the defects were defective water supplies, dirty houses, accumulation of refuse, choked drains, and defective housing conditions. Each complaint was duly investigated and where necessary steps were taken to remedy the cause for complaint.

Slaughter-Houses.—There are 4 private Slaughter-houses in the landward district of the County. Renewal of licences were granted to Mr Wm. Robertson, March Street, Portgordon, Mr Wm. Roger, Marypark, Inveravon; Mrs E. Mathieson, Tomintoul; and Mr Wm. Stephen, Croftbain, Glenlivet. These premises were regularly inspected and found to be kept in good order. The Sanitary Inspector, as Detention Officer, made 93 inspections during the year, and 2 carcasses were detained for inspection by the Meat Inspector. There are also 10 fleshers' shops in the landward district of the County. These premises were also inspected and found satisfactory.

The Burgh Sanitary Inspectors act as Detention Officers in the various Burghs, and the number of visits of inspection, detentions and seizures are shown in the following tables:—

Burgh.	Number of visits of inspection	Carcasses or portion of carcasses detained for inspection by Meat Inspector.	Carcasses or portion of carcasses found diseased and surrendered to the Detention officer by the owner.
Aberchirder	338	2	—
Aberlour	54	15	—
Banff	308	12	13
Buckie	313	2	220
Cullen	325	23	23
Dufftown	118	—	—
Keith	2101	16	319
Macduff	108	3	3
Portsoy	96	3	—

There are no Slaughter-houses in the Burghs of Findochty and Portknockie. A tabular statement of the number of animals slaughtered and carcasses condemned, see Report by Veterinary Inspector.

Offensive Trades.—Renewal of licences were granted to Mr Jas. Christie, Muirfield, Fordyce, for a knackery at Muirfield, Fordyce; and Mr Isaac Sharpe, Inglewood, Keith, for a knackery at Douglasbrae, Keith. These premises were regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Schools.—The majority of the sanitary conveniences at the various schools within the County were inspected dur-

ing the year and found to be kept in a cleanly condition. During the year the following improvements were carried out :—

- Blairmaud P. School—Drainage system overhauled.
- Easterfield P. School—New semi-rotary pump fitted at water supply.
- Glenlivet P. School—Reconstruction of latrines completed.
- Morinish P. School—New water supply completed.
- Forgie P. School—New drain fitted.
- Enzie P. School—Water supply pipe extended.
- Grange P. School—New water supply pipes fitted.
- Shielburn P. School—Water supply overhauled and new cistern fitted.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are no common lodging-houses in the County.

Burial Grounds.—The majority of the burial grounds within the county were inspected during the year and found to be kept in good order. As mentioned in the 1932 Report, the Banff District Council are considering the provision of a new burial ground for the Parish of Boyndie, and various sites have been inspected but up to the present no definite site has been fixed.

The Keith District Council, owing to the congested condition of the Grange Burial Ground, recommended that the present burial ground be extended.

Rat and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.—Two Rat Weeks were held during the year, one in April and another in October. The supply of rat poison was given to persons making application for same at the various Police Stations throughout the County free of charge. Full advantage was taken of these free distributions and reports received from the Constables show that these campaigns were very successful.

Dairies.—On the 1st of January 1933 there were 104 persons on the Register for the sale of milk in the landward district of the County. During the year two persons were added to the Register and six persons were voluntarily removed from the Register. The total number of registered dairymen in the landward district at 31st December was 100. Of these, 87 are retail dairymen, 11 wholesale dairymen, and 2 persons resident outwith the County are registered as purveyors of milk within the County.

255 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector at the premises of these registered dairymen during the year, and as the result of these inspections 25 notices were served, namely, dirty cows, 6; dirty walls and ceilings of cowsheds, 7; dirty floors of cowsheds, 4; minor structural defects, 8. By arrangement between the County Council and the Town Councils of the Burghs of Buckie and Keith, the Sanitary Inspectors of these Burghs carry out the duties under the Milk

and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, in the landward districts of the Parishes of Rathven, Grange, Keith, Boharm and Botriphnie.

In the Rathven area the Buckie Sanitary Inspector made 38 inspections and five notices were served. In the Keith area the Keith Sanitary Inspector made 46 inspections and 11 notices were served regarding the dirty condition of cows, premises and minor defects.

As mentioned in the 1932 Report, 11 dairymen were notified to have their milk stores altered to comply with the new Dairy Bye-laws. During 1933, 8 dairymen complied with the Notice, 1 ceased selling milk, and at the end of the year there were two cases pending. A steady improvement was seen regarding the cleanliness of the cows and premises generally, also it was found that greater care is being taken by dairymen in the methods of milking and handling of milk.

There are 1172 persons on the Register for the sale of butter and cheese. During the year there were no additions to the Register and four persons were voluntarily removed from the Register.

The production of butter at these registered premises is principally during the Summer months, and only very few sell butter to the public during the Winter months. Consequently the Sanitary Inspector confines his inspections during the period when butter is sold to the public.

426 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector at these premises and 38 notices were served regarding the dirty condition of the premises and 35 notices regarding the dirty condition of cows. At a subsequent inspection considerable improvement was found.

Dairy Premises in Burghs.—The following table shows inspections, etc., carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors in their respective Burghs—

Burgh.	Number of Persons on Register.	Inspections.	Defects found.	Defects remedied.	Approximate Number of Cows.
Aberchirder ...	6	24	—	—	23
Aberlour	1	9	2	2	3
Banff	6	36	5	5	51
Buckie	—	—	—	—	—
Cullen	4	9	2	2	73
Dufftown	11	16	—	—	46
Findochty	2	7	—	—	7
Keith	15	42	14	12	75
Macduff	15	40	3	3	96
Portknockie ...	1	3	—	—	5
Portsoy	6	26	4	4	52

As the result of notices served on 42 dairymen calling upon them to carry out certain alterations on their premises in order to comply with the new dairy bye-laws, considerable progress has been made during the year. Eight dairymen failed to comply with the notice, and these were dealt with by the Public Health Committee in January 1934.

ALEX. G. G. JOHNSTON, *Sanitary Inspector.*

APPENDIX I.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected,	-	-	112
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation,			81

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925

3. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation,	-	-	-	4
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	-	-	(a)	3
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	-	-	(b)	...
(c) Cases still pending,	-	-	(c)	1
4. Number of houses of (a) one apartment,	-	(a)	...	
and (b) two apartments for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section 111,	-	(b)	...	

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919.

5. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply,	-	-	-	-
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	-	-	(a)	4
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,		(b)	...	
(c) Cases still pending,	-	-	(c)	...

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

-
- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| 6. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1), | - | ... |
| 7. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1), | | ... |
| 8. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1), | - - - - | ... |
| 9. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1), | - - | ... |
| 10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1), | - | ... |
| 11. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 10:— | | |
| (a) Which have been rendered fit for human habitation, | - - - (a) | ... |
| (b) In respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, | - - - (b) | ... |
| (c) In respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3), | - (c) | ... |
| (d) In respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4), | (d) | ... |
| 12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, | - - - | ... |
| 13. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, | - | ... |

COUNTY OF BANFF.

REPORT BY THE COUNTY VETERINARY OFFICER

For the Year 1933.

This Report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions set out on pages 4 and 5 of Circular No. 2, dated 23rd December 1933, issued by the Department of Health for Scotland.

(1) CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE—

It is again gratifying to have to report that the improvement in the cleanliness of the cattle in dairy herds noted in last year's Report is being sustained. This is in spite of a scarcity of bedding due to the short straw crop last summer because of the drought. Regular grooming and clipping of the quarters and udders are being recognised by the dairymen as the only way to keep the cows in a satisfactory cleanly condition. The bodily condition of the cows in these premises is very satisfactory.

The cleanliness of the cows in premises registered for the sale of butter and/or cheese leaves much to be desired, although their bodily condition is quite satisfactory. In practically every instance the Veterinary Officer was informed at the time of his inspection that the farmer was not selling butter and could, therefore, keep his cows in any condition he wished.

(a) Nature of fodder and diet as affecting quality of milk.

In no instance, so far as is known, has the nature of the diet of the cows affected the quality of the milk. More draff was fed towards the end of the year owing to the number of distilleries which recommenced working. More farmers are feeding their cows on scientific lines, i.e., each cow gets a maintenance ration and also a production ration for every gallon of milk supplied. This is giving very satisfactory results, and is a less wasteful method than simply giving every cow in the byre the same ration.

(b) Number of diseased cows found, specifying diseases.

Fifty-six cows were found to be diseased during routine inspection of herds. All were treated on their merits, principally by isolation and withholding the milk from human

consumpt. The following is a list specifying the diseases found—

Mastitis	20
Atrophy of quarter	19
Trauma of udder	2
Septic foot	1
Retained placenta	8
Induration of udder (Non tuberculous)	1
Stomach troubles	3
Milk fever	1
Red water	1

(c) Disposal of milk from diseased cows.

When the milk from a diseased cow is deemed unfit for human use the two usual ways of its disposal are throwing it down a drain and feeding it to live stock, especially pigs. The danger of feeding such milk in its raw state to stock has been pointed out to the dairymen, and in many cases they now throw the milk away to save the trouble of boiling it before using it for feeding purposes. No difficulty has been experienced in making the farmer withhold an unsafe milk from human consumption.

(2) INSPECTION OF CATTLE.—Stating number of cows in registered and exempted premises, number of cows inspected, and annual frequency of inspection.

On the 1st January 1933, there were 104 persons registered for the sale of milk in the landward part of the County. During the year 2 were added and 6 removed, leaving 100 registered persons on 31st December 1933. The estimated number of cows in these registered dairies at the end of the year is 1291.

At the beginning of 1933 there were 68 registered dairies in the burghal part of the County, which figure remained constant throughout the year. The estimated number of cows in these premises is 431.

There are two exempted premises in the County with a total of 6 cows.

1172 persons were registered for the sale of butter and/or cheese at the end of 1933. The estimated number of cows is 2704.

485 dairy premises were inspected during the year, 4460 cows being examined. This is a decrease of 2 in the number of dairy premises inspected and an increase of 91 in the number of cows examined. 2.0 visits of inspection were made per dairy per annum.

The exempted premises were both examined twice during the year.

105 premises registered for the sale of butter and/or cheese were inspected and 256 cows examined.

3. BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS — Include notes on any steps taken to secure tubercle-free milk supply, and also on any difficulties militating against the successful marketing of Certified and Grade A (T.T.) Milk.

Dairy farmers are constantly being told of the benefit both to themselves and the public generally of establishing a herd for the production of a tubercle free milk supply. During the year a number of enquiries has been made by dairy farmers for particulars of the requirements necessary for setting up a herd and premises for the production of a tubercle free milk, but nothing definite has yet been done in the matter. As mentioned in the Report for 1932 one farmer brought his premises to conform with the required standard and a number of his cows were tuberculin tested. At present he states he will not go any further in this subject until he sees the result of the suggested milk pool in this area. This seems to be a new difficulty militating against the initial marketing of a graded milk as the question of this suggested milk pool seems to be giving some of the dairy farmers much food for thought. Again can be stated the difficulties given in the Report for last year militating against the successful marketing of Certified and Grade A. (T.T.) milk, viz. (1) the depressed condition of agriculture, and the necessary capital expenditure involved to set up a tubercle free herd and equip the premises in a suitable manner; and (2) the reduced spending power and apathy of the public in this area are not likely to produce a demand large enough to sell the whole of a farmer's supply of a T.T. Milk, and the dairymen state that unless they get their whole supply sold at a price higher than that of ordinary milk the greater expenditure entailed would not be justified.

Certified Milk is coming into the County from a source outwith the County, and in two burghs it is being sold in retail shops licensed by the Local Authority. The average quantity sold daily amounts to three gallons.

The percentage of cows in dairy herds showing evidence of tuberculosis, as defined under the Order, is comparatively small. .22 per cent. of cows examined were found to be amenable to the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. .16 per cent. of cows examined were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. The figures for 1932 are respectively .21 and .047.

- (a) **Number of cows found tuberculous on clinical examination of herds.**

During the year ten cows in dairies were found to be tuberculous and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Of these, seven were suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

- (b) **Number of cows found tuberculous after tuberculin test.**

One of the cows under 3 (a) was subjected to the tuberculin test.

- (c) **Total number of cows to which the tuberculin test was applied under Section 22 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.**

Two cows were tested under this Section.

- (d) **Number of dairies holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle-free herds.**

None.

- (e) **Number of other dairies known to have tubercle-free herds.**

None.

- 4a A list of dairies holding licences for the production of Grade A. Milk.**

There are no dairies in the County holding licences for the production of Grade A. Milk.

- 4b Notes on any samples taken for examination in terms of Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.**

Samples of milk are taken regularly throughout the County under Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and sent to the City Hospital, Aberdeen, for examination. During 1933 the routine examination of milks for bacterial count and bacillus coli content was stopped with a view to economy and attention devoted to the examination for tubercle bacilli.

124 examinations were made—86 for tubercle bacilli, 31 for *Br. abortus*, 1 for streptococci, etc., and 6 to trace a pink colour.

As a result of positive reactions on animal inoculation of milk deposit 3 cows were found to be excreting tubercle bacilli in the milk, and were duly slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The Veterinary Officer was requested by the Medical

Officer of Health to investigate the milk supply of four households in the upper district in which cases of undulant fever had occurred. The milk from two dairies was found to give high agglutinations and on further laboratory examination the milk from three cows in one instance, and two cows in another were found to contain the actual *Brucella abortus*.

There are two Committees (one, the London Committee appointed by the Agricultural Research Council and the Medical Research Council; and the other, the Scottish Committee composed of Members of the Tuberculous Milk Committee co-operating with the staffs of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College and the Animal Diseases Research Association) at present sitting on the question of contagious bovine abortion in cattle and its association with undulant fever. As the disease is so widespread in cattle and reported incidence among the general population so few, no action has yet been suggested.

Complaint was received by a dairy farmer from the Aberdeen Milk Pool that his milk had a pink colour on arrival at Aberdeen. Clinical examination of his herd showed one cow with a ruptured blood vessel in a teat. Bulk and individual samples were taken and forwarded to Aberdeen when the suspected cow, whose milk had been withheld, was proved to be excreting blood in the milk. The cow was fattened and no further complaint was received.

The milk from one cow in a dairy herd was found to sour readily. A sample was taken and sent for bacteriological examination, which showed a heavy streptococcal infection. The cow was removed from the dairy herd, used for suckling purposes during its lactation and finally fattened.

4c A Statement of the extent to which Section 13 and 14 of the Act are being complied with.

No difficulty has been experienced with regard to Section 13 of the Act, which states that it shall be an offence to sell, etc., the milk from a cow suffering from any disease liable to infect or contaminate it. Section 14 states that every dairymen must report any cow which is suffering from any disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk. Nine dairymen reported cases of mastitis in their herds to the Veterinary Officer. The dairy farmers do not seem to appreciate this Section and think they have done sufficiently if they simply withhold the milk from a cow with mastitis. During the routine inspection of dairies by the Veterinary Officer dairymen are informed of Section 14; and along with the fact that all dairymen have a copy of the Local Dairy Bye-laws in which are printed in toto Sections 13 and 14 of the Act this should have an effect on the number of cases reported in writing in future.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Apart from cases under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, the County of Banff has been absolutely free from any of the notifiable diseases during 1933, which position is eminently satisfactory. Mention might be made at this stage of the willingness with which the Chief Constable and members of Police Force in the county co-operate with the Veterinary Officer in carrying out the various Acts and Orders.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Forty-seven animals were found amenable to and slaughtered under the above Order. One animal died before the preliminary inquiry could take place, and 6 were found not to be amenable to the Order. The tuberculin test was applied in 2 instances with the written consent of the owner. Eight cows were slaughtered with tuberculosis of the udder or excreting tubercle bacilli in the milk. The following three tables show the incidence of the groups of tuberculosis as defined under the Order and the associated results of the post-mortem examinations:—

	Tuberculosis of the Udder or Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough and Clinical Symptoms.	Totals.
Cow in Milk	2	1	15	18
Other Cow or Heifer	6	2	7	15
Other Bovine Animal	—	4	10	14
Totals	8	7	32	47

	Cow in Milk.	Other Cow or Heifer.	Other Bovine Animal.	Totals.
Advanced	14	12	5	31
Not Advanced	4	4	5	16
Totals	18	16	13	47

	Tuberculosis of the Udder or Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough and Clinical Symptoms.	Totals
Advanced	0	3	22	31
Not Advanced	2	4	10	16
Totals	8	7	32	47

Anthrax.

Ninety-five cases of suspected anthrax were reported during the year. These were investigated and the blood examined microscopically. All were negative.

Sheep Scab.

Two outbreaks of sheep scab were reported. 66 sheep were examined clinically and scrapings made from the skins of suspects. Both were negative.

Swine Fever.

One outbreak of suspected swine fever was reported and investigated. 51 pigs were examined but no evidence of swine fever was found. The cause of the deaths was proved to be of dietetic origin.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

One bovine animal which had just arrived from Ireland was found to be lame and foot and mouth disease was suspected. Investigations proved that the lameness was of traumatic origin caused in transit.

Markets.

The various auction markets throughout the County were visited regularly during the year but no notifiable disease was found.

Table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases in the County since 1924.

DISEASE—	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Tuberculosis	{ 47 (8)	71 (6)	89 (12)	86 (2)	102 (4)	89 (4)	76 (1)	57 (11)	17 (2)	—
Anthrax ...	—	2	—	3	7	3	5	6	10	7
Swine Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep Scab ...	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	4	4	4
Foot-and-Mouth...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Parasitic Mange...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

The figures in brackets after the numbers of cases of tuberculosis indicate the number of cases of tuberculosis of the udder.

VETERINARY ATTENDANCE AT LADYSBRIDGE ASYLUM FARMS.

During the year 39 visits were made to the County Council's farms at Ladysbridge. The health of the animals at these farms is of a high order and the services of the Veterinary Officer for prescribing treatment, &c., are infrequently required. The majority of the visits were for the purposes of tuberculin testing the dairy stock and inoculation of heifers against contagious bovine abortion.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1932.

During the year 763 visits of inspection were made to the various slaughter-houses throughout the County. All these slaughter-houses with one exception are kept in a reasonably satisfactory condition of cleanliness. This exception—the Old Town Slaughter-houses, Keith—must again be mentioned as being structurally unsuitable for the hygienic handling of meat, although it must be stated that there has been an improvement in the cleanliness of the booths, tables, killing crutches, and courtyard. This improvement is due to the efficiency of the Local Sanitary Inspector.

The Local Sanitary Inspectors who act as Detention Officers carry out their duties satisfactorily and the majority of butchers show a ready willingness to co-operate with the Official.

1.1 per cent. of the total bovine animals killed were bulls and cows which is the same figure as was for 1932.

The following table shows the percentage of total and partial seizures of bovine animals slaughtered since 1930.

	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
Percentage Totally Seized	.55	.47	.83	.47
Percentage Partially Seized	5.13	4.3	5.04	.72

The following is a table showing the slaughterings and condemnations in the various parts of the County for the year 1933.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE	CATTLE.				SHEEP.				PIGS.				GOATS.
	Number Slaughtered.	Number Wholly Condemed.	Number Partially Condemed.	Weight of Condemed Meat. (lbs.)	Number Slaughtered.	Number Wholly Condemed.	Number Partially Condemed.	Weight of Condemed Meat. (lbs.)	Number Slaughtered.	Number Wholly Condemed.	Number Partially Condemed.	Weight of Condemed Meat. (lbs.)	Number Slaughtered.
Aberchirder ...	263	1	1	552	38	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
Aberlour ...	337	—	15	204	295	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—
Banff ...	913	8	4	5,113	497	1	—	14	105	—	—	—	—
Buckie ...	1469	12	201	11,028	805	3	1	224	36	1	2	146	—
Cullen ...	792	6	17	5,065	272	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Dufftown ...	90	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	1
Keith ...	2199	8	133	10,958	14,906	2	175	990	102	1	—	206	—
Landward Part of County ...	204	2	—	470	469	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	—
Macduff ..	470	2	1	879	39	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Portsoy ...	205	—	3	342	114	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (1933)	6940	39	375	34,711	17,609	6	175	1,228	509	2	2	352	1
TOTALS (1932)	6665	31	288	30,396	26,817	22	159	1,267	595	4	2	576	—
TOTALS (1931)	7314	55	373	48,434	16,727	15	36	998	555	3	17	513	—
TOTALS (1930)	7632	36	55	28,487	13,357	15	1	897	307	1	—	128	—

ROBERT M. DAVIDSON, Veterinary Officer.

Banff, April 1934.

